NIBLO'S GARDEN—Sinbad the Sallor.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Afternoon, Corsican Brothers.

Evening, Rag Picker of Paris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 28d st., between 5th and 6th avs

BROOKLYN SKATING RINK, Clermont av., pear Myrtle.—Summer Evening Concerts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE -Oliver Twist. Matinec Satur-

BOWERY THEATRE-Progress of a Scamp, and Man

Monkey.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, July 26-Grand Benefit Entertalnment for the Patriot Cubans. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 78th and

59th ets.—Garden Concerts.
WALLACK's.—Dora, and Black Eyed Susan. Matinée OLYMPIC THEATRE—Hiccory Diccory Dock, Mati-nées at 15 o clock, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MARINER'S CHURCH, corner Catharine and Madison sts.-Young Folk's Concert.



## Will the Administration Defend the National Honor?

The band of rebels and French and English rebel sympathizers which has formed it. self into a company for laying a telegraph cable from France to this country will, it is said, shortly attempt to consummate its enterprise by landing the hither end of the cable upon the shore of Massachusetts. It will pretend to do this under color of authority from the Massachusetts Legislature, but the act, if committed, will be none the less a gross violation of international law, and an insult to the dignity of the United States.

That every nation has sole and exclusive control over the waters of the ocean for a distance of a marine league or three miles from its coast, is as well settled as any rule can be. and the United States is no exception to it. It is equally well settled that the jurisdiction of individual States of the Union extends only to low water mark. The Massachusetts charter, under which this rebel concern is meking to shelter itself, can only give them the right to use the soil of Massachusetts to this insignificant extent. For a distance of three miles beyond low water mark they will have to trench upon the national domain ; and if they lay their cable across this territory before receiving permission from Congress they will virtually declare that the United States, as a nation, has no maritime rights which foreign adventurers are bound to respect.

What aggravates the insult is, that this same Company, which is about to so coolly disregard the rights of the nation, is itself based upon the well-grounded assumption that the Empire of France will promptly resent any similar insult to itself. They hold from France an exclusive grant to land telegraph cables on the French shore; and if any of our citizens should go there and attempt to imitate their behavior here, they would require France to resist the attempt by all the force at its command. While in sisting upon the exclusion, for their benefit, of every other company from a European shore, they scout the idea that our National Government has any power to defend its authority along our Atlantic coast.

Our Secretary of State has recently shown himself prompt in taking measures to prevent assistance from being sent from this country to struggling Cuba. Will he now sit down tamely and allow the honor of the nation to be trampled under foot by a mere private commercial corporation? He has, it is reported, addressed a diplomatic note in duplicate to the British Minister and the French Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, informing them of the failure of the French Company to obtain permission from Congress to do the precise thing they now threaten doing, and virtually notifying them that the execution of the threat sworn to protect. He trampled upon the Consending a vessel of war at once to cruise off the coast of Massachusetts, and stop the Franco-rebel cable the moment it arrives at the confines of our national jurisdiction? Up to the distance of three miles of the shore they are at liberty to do what they please, short of committing piracy; but once within the three miles, they should be or not he and President GRANT will have the nerve to give the necessary orders remains to be seen; but if they do not give them, and have them energetically enforced both they and the nation will be seriously disgraced.

# Senator Stockton's Oration in Tammany

Hall. We have devoted as much time to the eration in Tammany Hall as we can afford for the study of even so choice a specimen of antediluvian literature. In its modern nomen. clature it sounds like the speech of a cavalier in Parliament just before CROMWELL and the Roundheads decapitated CHARLES I., or 1 ke the philippic of one of the Southern chivalry in Congress ere the Sumter gun ushered in a new era for the American Republic. We admire this oration as a curiosity, just as we admire Sir Thomas Mone's " Utopia :" and we respect the author for the same rea son that we like the preacher who sticks to his text whether it be quoted from the Apocalypse or the Apocrypha.

Senator STOCKTON is one of that class of politicians who believe that consistency is so precious a jewel that they never give up erroneous opinions or abandon wrong courses. For all practical purposes, except it be to point a moral or adorn a tale, he belongs to a race of public men who have utterly passed away. At all events, he has not the slightest conception of the political results which flowed from the surrender at Appointation Court House. He seems to have some crude notions about the rights of the States, but fails to comprehend the paramount rights of the Union ; and, though he calls himself a Democrat, he evidently does not accept the cardinal doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, nor believe in the sivil equality of men.

The flercest anathemas of the orator whom Tammany delighted to honor were reserved for the Fifteenth Amendment-a measure made possible by the stupidity of the Southern chiefs whom he defended, and the perversity of ANDREW JOHNSON whom he applauded. He denounced it as revolutionary; and we take it for granted that as he is a courageous as well as a consistent patriot, he will counsel defence to its execution. As a strict State Is the man he might hesitate about getting of paying \$1 for the privilege of giving away one me a rebellion to prevent negro voting in bundred bushels of notatoes. If the farmer had

Virginia, where negroes have just given the Democracy the most signal victory they have one of the six or eight hundred negroes whom this amendment will enfranchise in New Jersey shall attempt to approach the ballot box, we shall look to see Senator STOCKTON shoot him on the spot.

As this amendment is morally-we might say, mathematically-sure to become a part of the Constitution within the next six months, Mr. STOCKTON's resistance to it at this stage of its progress finds its fitting counterpart, both for sagacity and effectiveness, in Dame Partington's heroic fight, mop in hand and petticoat tucked up to her knees, with the Atlantic Ocean during the great storm at Sidmouth. The Senator should revive his recollection of that memorable contest by a fresh reading of Syp-NEY SMITH, where he may learn that though effete politicians may be excellent at a slop or a puddle, only statesmen in the vigor of their powers should meddle with a tempest.

Some politicians never learn anything, while others are equally unfortunate in never forgetting anything. The Princeton Senator ems to belong to both classes; he certainly does to the latter. We find his prototype in a story of a deacon who lived in the good old days when everybody on the easterly side of the Hudson drank New England rum. This deacon was accustomed for the space of fifty years to take his eleven o'clock and four o'clock refresher of that orthodox beverage. At these precise hours he was wont to go to the well, and with the old oaken bucket that hung from the antique sweep draw a pail of water to cool and mollify his morning and evening dram. In process of time, full of years and honors, the deacon was gathered to his fathers. But the well-sweep still lived; and such was the force of habit upon it, coupled with its incapacity to forget anything it had once learned, that for long years after the deacon was dead the well-sweep continued to go up and down so regularly at eleven and four o'clock that all the fools in the neighborhood set their wetches by it.

So it is with a few of the leaders of the Democratic party. Forgetting that negro slavery and all its concomitants, and the CALHOUN dogma of State Rights and all its sequences, are as dead as the Connecticut deacon, they go up and down the gamut of their praises with the regularity of his wellsweep, while many of their deluded followers

keep step with the music. We do not blame Senator STOCKTON for expressing his opinions; we only criticise him for entertaining them. But what could have induced the astute Sachems of St. Tammany, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to employ as their mouthpiece one whose cars were so dull that they could not hear the premonitory rumblings of the coming victory in Virginia? That victory within the next twenty-four hours, gave a flat contradiction to bis prophecies, and made even the stupid Indian over the door hang his wooden head and pine for a return of the better days when Tammany rang with plaudits at the liberal and progressive utterances of DANIEL D. TOMPKINS

and SILAS WRIGHT? But, seriously, do Sachems TWEED, HALL, GARVIN, and HART think that Mr. STOCK-TON'S feeble echo of FRANK BLAIR'S revolutionary programme, which killed Gov. SEY-MOUR in 1868, is a good platform whereon to run JOHN T. HOFFMAN for the Presidency

# Napoleon's Dilemma.

The difficulties of Louis Napoleon arise manifestly not so much from the combinations of his political and personal enemies as from his own antecedents.

He destroyed the Republic which he had will be regarded by him as a violation of stitution which he stood pledged to obey. national rights. Will be not also back up He lifted himself into imperial power by frand, perjury, violence, and corruption. These his own acts are his most irreconcilable enemies. They cannot be undone. They rise in rebellion against all his promises Overcome by the recent elections, he confesses his defeat, and sues for mercy. But who will assure France that his repentance of today is any more to be trusted than met and effectively turned back. Whether the vows which he took upon himself when he became President of the Republic? The rival whom he vanquished at that time was the soldier CAVAIGNAC, remarkable for his integrity and his patriotism. LOUIS NAPOLEON professed to be a better Republican than this sterling Republican; and a deluded people, carried away by his promises and by the prestige perusal of Senator STOCKTON's Fourth of July of his name, preferred the spurious nephew of a despotic uncle to the conscientions and high-minded General of the Republic. In the loss of their liberties they were cruelly punished for their felly, and how can they now put faith in the promises of a man who has so grossly abused their confidence?

A constitutional régime vouchsafed by a BONAPARTE who rose to power by his violation of the Constitution resembles very much the gospel of truth as promulgated by the Father of Lies. France may put up for expediency's sake with this new BONAPARTE old for a further lease of power, but it will nevertheless remain a power built upon sand. On the other hand, in the case of NAPOLEON III., as in that of Louis XVI., concessions to the people may only serve to embolden their demands and precipitate the catastrophe

which they are intended to avert. The time has gone by for bad and faithless men to arrogate power to themselves in the face of the damning record of their crimes. NAPOLEON is no exception. He cannot escape from the consequences of his own deeds. His real enemies were the Mornys, Per-SIGNYS, and Sr. ARNAUDS who abetted him in the violation of his oath and the destruction of the Republic. His superstitions faith in the invulnerability of the Napoleonic talisman led him to trifle with honor and with conscience. He is now being rapidly overtaken by the vengeance of his own crimes. Whatever he may promise, whatever he may devise, his antecedents are his stumbling block, and he is doomed to fall sooner or later. and the sooner the better.

A few days ago a farmer of Southold sent to New York one hundred bushels of potatoes, to raise which cost him not far from \$40. He received from his correspondent in return \$10, or ten cents a bushel. The freight bill for transportation was \$11. So that he had the pleasure

read Tue Sew he would have been too wel informed to be taken in by commission swindlers. won in ten years; but, of course, if a single Moral-Farmers, subscribe for Tue Sus, and raise its circulation far above 100,000 copies

> The Legislature of New Hampshire has adopted some vigorous resolutions against Mr. Bo-RIE's absurd order giving American vessels names from the British Navy List instead of the beautiful Indian names by which they have become distinguished. This order, says the Legislature, tends to disassociate such vessels from the glory attached to many of them under their fornames, is ill-advised and un-American, and should meet the disapprobation of our citizens until such action is reversed, and the former system of nomenclature shall be revived."

> The Governor of that State has sent a full copy of the resolutions to the President, and another to the Navy Department. Let us hope that this remonstrance made by the authorities of a State may be respected at Washington, and that Bonie's work may be undone. Gen. GRANT said before he was inaugurated that if his Cabinet ministers were not satisfactory he would change them. Will he not apply this principle to their

> The Hon. Louis Dent has formally agreed to run as the Radical Republican candidate for vernor of Mississippi. This is glorious news for Mississippi, but how will the Mexican Claim Commission and the General Order storage business in this city get along without him? And will deserving patriots who desire to procure office at Washington prosper without his legal advice and assistance?

The contest for the nomination of the Democracy for Governor of Pennsylvania now ms to be between the Hon. Asa PACKER, of Mauch Chunk, and Gen. George WASHINGTON Cass, of Pittsburgh. At the last advices Cass is said to be a little ahead, and as he is rather the better looking and younger man of the two, and is named after Gen. George Washington, we won't regret his beating his eastern competitor. Besides, he has just leased his Fort Wayne railroad for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and will have a long spell of leisure to attend to the ousiness of the State at large. It will be an interesting canvass between Cass and Geary, especially if the Democratic Convention, which neets to-day at Harrisburg, should make the Fifteenth Amendment a regular part of its plat-

But where is the gallant Hancock in this political complication? We are sorry to say we don't

A series of instructive articles on the man agement of the vine in Europe has lately been published in the *Ecening Mail*. They are from the pen of CLARK BELL, Esq., and show that the study of the law does not disqualify the expert for the enjoyment of nature or the practice the most refined branches of agriculture

The newly organized Board of Police Comnissioners yesterday took measures to remove from active service those members of the police who have become disabled to porform outdoor duty. Of such men there are some fifteen or twenty, and about ten of them received the injuries from which they are now suffering in the great riot of 1863. There is plenty of indoor work which they are just as able to perform as the most robust men in the force; and if they are removed, this very work will have to be done by their successors, or by other able-bedied men detailed for the purpose.

It may seem desirable to the Commissioners to

create vacancies to be filled by their personal foiowers or political adherents, but we warn them that the unnecessary dismissal of these benored veterans will not be received with complacency by the public, and will not tend to strengthen the present organisation of the ponce in the esteem of those who pay for its support.

The French Government is sweet upon LOPEZ, and bitter against Brazil, because the Count D'Et, a near relation of the Prince DE JOINVILLE, is supposed to be a candidate for the prospective throne of Paraguay. The Imperialist ournals side at the same time with Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB in his quarrel with Dom PEDRO, and characterize the plucky anti-slavery diplomat as a warm personal friend of the Emperor Napo-LEON, and as very partial to the French nation. All of which is true, we suppose. Indeed, it is selieved that Gen. WEBB has had much influence with Louis Napoleon on several very important

Messrs. WM. RAY and JOHN D. SEDMAN. a committee appointed by the Potters' Association of Trenton, N. J., are in this city, seeking aid to sustain their fellow-workmen who are out of employment in Trenton. This is the eighteenth week of the strike in that city. Six of the seventeen potteries at that place are paying the scale of prices. The remainder still hold out, and have refused to compromise with their workmen or submit the question to arbitration. Fifty of the strikers, leaving their families in Trenton, have gone to work on the Midland Railroad; others are in Ohio, and some have returned to England. About forty still remain in Trenton. The men are confident of success, if they can only be sustained a short time. Their finances are low. For eighteen weeks they have received from the Society an average of \$2.75 per week, with 50 cents additional if married, and 50 cents for each child. The Society has received about \$500 from the trade unions of this city, but that is hardly a drop in the bucket. The potters again appeal to their brethren for help. We hope that their petition may not be disregarded. The employers are able to pay the rates demanded, as the Government tax on pottery has been reduced from \$50 to \$2 per \$1,000 sales. The sums rereceived by the Trenton Society from unions in

this city are as follows:

Bricklayers, No. 4 850 Clothing Uniters 870
Painters 100 Bricklayers, No. 2 100
Morocco Finishers 25 Typographical Union 120
Journeymen Tailors 40
Total 5408

Total. \$405

We are sure that the hatters, 'longshoremen, and other societies will not withhold a helping

aloud upon the Secretary of the Navy to change back again the names of the national ships which the barbarous Bourg so foolishly transformed a few weeks since. It appears that Bonne's order for the alteration was in clear defiance of law, and that only Congress has the power to give an old ship a new name. This being the case, it is a matter of course that Mr. Robeson must go through the form of revoking his predecessor's illegal order; but he ought not to be hurried about it. Grave matters of national importance need much deliberation, and the mind of a Jersey statesman works slowly. Give Mr. Robssov time.

The English penny papers, which, when they were first started, were looked upon as marvels of cheapness, are beginning to be thought too dear, and there is talk of establishing rival papers at a hulf-penny. The Messrs Cassell, in fact, already issue a well printed eight-page quarto daily at this price, and are trying to have he rate of postage, now one penny, reduced to a half-penny also. If they succeed, they will be able to farnish Londoners with their paper at three pence a week, and country subscribers at six pence; and if other publishers follow their ex-ample, a great extension of political knowledge among the poorer classes in England will be the

The East Hampton (Mass.) Rubber Thread works, and the Valley Pump Company's works, were burned on Monday night. Loss \$140,000. Insurance, \$90,000.

# THE GERMAN JUBILEE.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE BALTI-MORE SAENGERFEST.

A Great Procession Bultimore Eurhusiastic Contest of the Societies for the Prizes.

Monday, July 12, 1869.—The performance of "The Messiah" last evening has been the occasion of some curious criticism on the part of the Baltimore papers. One of them takes occasion to give its readers a brief biography of Handel and a list of his works, with the date of the production of each, and says of his "Messiah" that "its music strikes like lightning, and if he drags sometimes, there is still something in it." Perhaps it did " strike like light ping" on Sunday evening; but if so, it must have been heating stning, and may have accounted for the temperature of the hall, which is fact was the hottest place I ever remember to have passed an evening in.

The American, in the course of a judicious criticism, ventures the opicion that it was given "as effectively probably as it has ever been rendered in this country." I think the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, with their six hundred singers who have been performing this oratorio any time for the last fifty years, and know it almost without their notes, would hardly agree in that conclusion. In point of fact, both the chorus and orchestra were small. Their zeal was greater than their numbers. They sang with more energy than discretion, and their performance lacked color. It was a uniform fortissimo. What was chiefly to be commended was the courage with which the little chorus went through its work, and its promptitude in taking up

the parts. The events of to-day have been the procession in the morning and the prize singing in the evening. It will at once strike every one that where eighteen societies are to contend for prizes on a given evening, about the worst preparation they can have is to march them about a city during the entire morning under a roasting sun, until they are completely fatigued. This probably did strike every one but the Executive Committee, who have shown a considerable degree of stupidity in much that they a considerable degree of stapidity in much that they have done. When an operatic prima donna is to sing of an evening, she secludes herself ill day, foregoes her usual vocal practice, and hardly speaks above her breath. The Scengerbund, on the contrary, walked all over Baltimore, and made itself hoarse with cheering the ladies in the balconies along the line of march. However, the procession was a very fine affair. The city military turned out in full force as an escort, and the singing societies followed. broidered, indeed, by the enthusiastic Frans and Frauleins, who take a special pride in making these banners as beautiful as time and infinite labor en

Business seemed generally suspended in all the streets through which the procession marched Every window and porch was of course filled. One very striking example of the instant recognition and involuntary homage rendered by men to beauty oc-curred on Baltimore street. On one of the balconies stood a superbly beautiful girl, batless and under a white sun-slande, her face beaming with smiles, and gracefully waving her handkerchief. One after another of the societies as they passed caught sight of the pretty picture, swung their hats in the air, and gave her the heartiest cheers. In fact, the ovation to beauty ended only with the procession. One young German girl, when her favorite society came by, ran into the street and handed its leader a beau tiful bouquet. I mention these only as showing the honest of band way the Germans have with them in all these matters, and which dedicates every moment of this festival to hearty enjoyment.

THE GOVERNOR ON STONEWALL JACKSON. Gov. Bowie of Maryland and the Mayor of Balti more were in the procession. The former, say the Baltimore papers, rode his famous war horse Stonewall Jackson—a hobby that Gen. Frank Blair attempted to rive the other day, but was hedly thrown in the attempt. The procession consisted of about ten thousand persons. It marehed about three miles, and occupied an hour and five mientes in passing a given point. The marshals were dressed in the costume of Wartenberg students, and looked very pleuresque. The rear of the procession was brought up by the trades associations. The bakers, in the working costumes of their craft carried in a eart a large oven, and flung hot rolls into second-story windows as fast as they could be baked. There was a noticeable lark of backs, and the draws and fles that were substituted for them felled to make good their loss. The local papers affirm it "by common consent to have been the largest and fluest military and civic display ever seen in Baltimore," which shows a theast how general an interest is here taken in the Saengertest.

The contention for the prizes took place evening. It was held in an immensely long and row hall over the city market, capable of hole from three to four thousand persons, and know the Maryland Institute—as much of an Instiprobably as our Academy of Music is academic. THE PRESIDENT PAILS TO COME TO TIME.

The President Palls to could to the Control of the President. He had promised to lend a critical our to the prize convex, and to grace the occusion, as the saying m, by 'is presence. The people lost the opportunity of an overloon, and the judges lost the thenefit of his critical estimate of the varied shades of excellence shown by the contestants. No reason was given for his non-arrival; possibly he supposed that choruses from "The Broaze Horse" that the control of the supposed that choruses from "The Broaze Horse". were to be sung, or that fine equistrium lyrie, "The Camptown Reces," and finding this was not the case, and that no opportunity would occur for "betting on the bug," he declined to come. Whatever the receson, the fact remains he wasn't here.

The societies were divided into two classes—the first class comprising those of more than forty-six singing members, the second class those of less than forty-six. There were four prizes consisting of planos; a Knabe grand plano was the first prize awarded to societies of the first class, and a square plano the second prize to that class. In the same way the societies of the first class, and a square plano the second prize to that class. In the same way the societies of the second class had first and second prizes, consisting of a grand and a square plano. As the pieces sung were selected with a view to this contest, with the greatest care, from among the mass of German four-part songs, and is smany of your readers may wish to preserve a record of them, I transcribe the list of songs and the societies by which they were respectively given.

The first part of the programme was given to the nine smaller societies, who sang the following pleces:

Copcordia Gesangverein, Philadelphia, "Sunday of Love," Zeck, Mozant verein, Philadelphia, "Spring of Love," Zeck, Mozant verein, Philadelphia, "Spring of Love," Zeck, Mozant verein, Philadelphia, "Spring of Love," R. Ad. Samgerband, Ret Me Moshing, "J. Beschent, Lectrator, Philadelphia, "Spring of Love," We have been been been supported by the programme was allotted to the large societies from New York and Philadelphia, "Spring and Love," W. M. Velt, One feet Clab, Hobokes, "The Four's Grave on the Basas of the hance," "The Second part of the programme was allotted to the large societies from New York and Philadelphia, "How were allowed by the second part of the programme was allotted to the large societies from New York and Philadelphia, "How Sangers," "The Mannanchor, New York, as singers, "A merry song ets." How Came Love, "W. H

Teutonta Machinerchor, New York, as analysis ong, "Hartwig.
The judges are Professors Lenschow, Tillmann, Szemelenyi, Rosewald, and Mneiler.
Of course this programme was very tedious and monotonous. Eighteen consecutive male-voice songs, all of the same texture and character, unbroken by any other variety of music, are a pretty heavy dose, and come fluidly to weary the mind, he as artiful and thresome as the deserts of

broken by any other variety of music, are a preity heavy dose, and come fluilly to weary the mind, and to be as arid and thresome as the deserts of sahara.

The smaller societies, who had to themselves the first half of the concert, seemed none of them to sing very well. Kerything was against them. The room was much too large, to begin with. Every wholow was open to let in the air, in the second place; and not only did they let in the air, but they, of course, also let cent the sound. The policemen were engaged, in the third place, all through the early part of the concert, in a series of light skirmishes with the anilence, endeavoring to clear the aisles of standers who wouldn't be cleared, and threatening everybody with the station house. In consequence of these hiadrances, the soft passages of the sones were unterly mandible even in the middle of the half. Mest of these societies, and some of the larger ones, made this cardinal mistake—they chose songs that had solo or single quartet passages, and in almost every instance the sole voices thus put forward were inferior in quality, and complete tyrnined the chances of the particular club to which put forward were inferior in quality, and completely ruled the chances of the particular club to which they belonged in the matter of the prize.

A SPECULATION AS TO CHANCES. ond class the Hoboken Quartette club, the Washing-ton Saengerband, and the beechoven Maenaerchor seemed to come nearest the requisites of finished male voice sligning, and the two prizes will probably lie between them.

Another noticeable fault in the shigning of these smaller societies, was in pushing the contrasts be-tween their forde and piano passages to an extreme. There is a point beyond which contrast degenerates into exaggeratios, and the bursting from an almost languisher.

bund, and the New York Schillerbund, whose merit secred to be in the order named.

Both the Arion and the Liederkranz maintained their excellent reputations. Every point was worked out with the utmost care, the respirations taken together, the rests sharply marked, the shading uniform, the separate paris taken up with firmness and precision, the fusion of tone excellent. The latter Society sang Frei's "How Came Love," a song they have been singing for several years, and with which

was a composition splendidly worked out by the composer, and to the purpose of which the Suenger-bund of Philadelphia gave faithful expression.

The most ambitious song attempted was Li-zt's. It was full of daring and outst effects after the manner of that composer—a most difficult place also, and admirably bandled.

The Schillerbund of New York sang nobly, but cut down its chances of taking the price materially by the indifferent character of its solo quartette. It, however, wonglory for itself and nearly redeemed everything by a magnificent rendering of a fine fague (a most rare thing in male voice singlug) on the word "Alieiuia," with which their most meritorions ong ended. ious song ended.

To-morrow all the societies join together in a con-ert, and there will doubtless be some grand effects.

BALTIMORE, July 13, Midnight - The rehearsa and concert to-day were overcrowded, and successes in every regard. In the afternoon there was a meet-ing of delegates for the Twelfth Saengerfest, which takes place in New-York in 1871.

## CLEARING THE CALENDAR.

General Sessions Mill again at Work-Graphic Description of a Court Room

Graphic Description of a Court Room Scene—A Midnight Robbery—Ten Years in Sing Sing.

The agony of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday with coaracteristic punctuality at a quarter before 12. The spacious court room at a quarter before 12. The spacious court room was honored by the presence of many distinguished personages, for the most part deadheads, blacklegs, thieves, politicians, and a few ex-convicts recently escaped from Sing Sing. These last-mentioned gentry were of course the lions of the hour, and stood the hand-shaking and congratulation process with a herolsm truly astonishing.

JURGES READING THE SUN. impressive. The jurors, being the most sensible persons in the room, read The Sun. The upper-ten politicians were seated within the bar and kept shooting" jets of tobacco juice upon the carpet. The complatuants and winesses growled, grounded, and swore at the little recard bad for their time or convenience by the powers that be, and asserted that they had come to the conclusion that they would never again prosecute any man, no matter how wicked or deprayed.

One little man said that this was the fifth time he had been subpensed as a winess, and his case had not been disposed of yet. The legion of thieves and rowdies in the rear took matters coolly, and placing themselves in as comfortable a condition as the economodations permitted, began to enjoy a calm and undisturbed slumber.

At last a voice cred out in stentorian tones:

"Hats off in court! He comes!"

The Court was all attention, and the Judge ascended the throne.

TWO MINIGHT HIGHWAYMEN. mpressive. The jurors, being the most sensible per-

The Court was all attention, and the Judge ascended the throne.

Two MIDNIGHT HIGHWAYMEN.

The first business of any importance was to call the case of Edward Gibson and John Murray, two hardened and confirmed scoundrels belonging to Reddy's gang of robbers. These gentlemen, on the 9th inst., prowled the streets like beasts of prey, in quest of a victim. It was I o'clock in the morning, in Broadway, near Maiden lane, they spied the figure of Mr. George Rolf of Brookly, This they thought was a good chance, especially as after looking around in every direction, not the sign of a policewan was to be seen. They lay in walt, and upon his approach rushed upon him, felled him to the pavement, beat him, and held him fast until they robbed him of his pocketbook, containing \$133, with which they decemped. On being arraigned they pleaded guilty. Two barder looking characters have seldom been seen in a court of justice.

The Judge, after ensting a glance at the desperadoes, engaged in a brief consultation with the complainant, who narrated the particulars of the occurrence. The officer who made the acrest was also called and consulted. The papers were next cursorily eyed, and everything being in readiness, the lecture opened by the Judge asking one of the prisoners it he had ever been a guest at the State Prison? "Never in my life," was the reply.

Well, it is about time that you were there," said the Judge.

A short panse followed, during which the officer was again asked to speak. After this the Judge again scouled the prisoners for their outrageous performance, and concluded by sentencing them to the State Prison for ten years each, at hard labor. An fronical, insolent smile played upon the prisoners lips as they were removed from the presence. TWO BIDNIGHT HIGHWAYMEN.

again scotted the prisoners for their outrageous per-formance, and concluded by systematic them to the State Prison for ten years each, at hard labor. An ironical, insolent smile played upon the prisoners' lips as they were removed from the presence. After disposing of another gentleman called Henry Miller, the Court, feeling urveil and rather indis-posed, meekly bowed its head, and gave up the ginest.

# A RAMPANT REANOCEROS.

He Breaks from his Cage and Dashes into an Ohio Pasture-Terror of the Cows-The Rhinoceros in a Millpond-A Dog Takes him by the Ears-His Recapture.

The Rhinoceros in a Millpond—A Dog Turkes him by the Ears—His Recapture,

From the Carnet Cowier.

On Monday last, while the keepers employed in the care of the large collection of animals comprising Van Amburg's great Golden Menagerie were changed in taking the beasts from the permanent dens and eages in which they had been confined during the winter months, within the large and substantial building on the Star Ridge farm, situated on the hill west of Brewster's station, and were placing them in the new and elegant cages prepared for their annual summer tour, a scene took place which for a time struck construation, if not terror, in the hearts of all who witnessed it. It appears that the rhinoceros, which is the only one in the United States, and which forms one of the unique attractions of the menagerie, has been allowed to disport aimself in a large box stail, some fourteen feet square, formed of a double thickness of four inchold plank. He liked his quarters, which were roomy, warm, and confortable, and, enjoying himself, he had contrived to wax fat and increase his already chartering the word "white" in their constitution, thus excluding negroes from their trade organization. The Democrat's party should amend the first chapter of Genesis, thus: "So God created white man in its own image."

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room, he called the dog "dack"—ever near his companion Tippeo Salab, and pointed out the truant brute.

Jack comprehended what was required of him instantly, and giving a hourse bark started off in full chase, followed by keepers, grooms and stable-boys, and all hands. By this time Mr. Rhinecerous had reached the pond, and was already laving his hace sides in its placid water, and disporting himself in a most joyous and demonstrative manner. As soon as the dog had reached the like the rhineceros made for deeper water, which he gained soon, and then taking a dive, was lost to view beneath the surface. For several minutes nothing was seen of him. The men stood on the banks with despairing looks, and the dog circled round and round, sear-anny for him.

for deeper water, which he gained soon, and then taking a dive, was lost to tew beneath the surnece. For several minutes noteing was seen of him. The men stood on the banks with despairing locks, and the dog circled round and round, searching for him in valo. At last his gigantic head came spouting up some 200 yards off, and Jack, with a loud yelp, padded after him.

The rhimoceros remained still until Jack arrived within a few feet of him, and then "went for him," intending, no doubt, to finish him with his born, in the best came close to him, he dexterously got out of the way, and swinging round got Mr. Rhimo by the ear. This was a piece of strategy entirely unanticipated by the animal, and he did not seem to know what to make of it; he tried to shake the dog off, but without success, nor could be get at him with his horn, or ponderous jaws, and after a vain struggle to get rid of his persistent enemy, at last allowed hunself to be persuaded to take the back track, and was thus, after a considerable time, gently led to the shore, a sadder if not a wiser beast. By this time the men had supplied themselves with strong ropes, with which they succeeded in transmeling him in such a manner that they were at last enabled to get the animal back to the building, and finally, by tempting him with a savory dash of some two bushels of turnings and meal induced him to enter his den, the ponderous bare of which were firmly secured, and he was thus made fast for summer. When next he runs away we hope we may be there to see, for a runsway rhinoceros is somewhat of a novelly.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FIELD.

Seward's Reception in San Francisco. Mr. Seward received a magnificent reception in San Francisco on the evening of the 2d. He was received by the National Guard in full uniform. A sainte of 100 guns was fired. Four open carriages had been provided for the party, and one drawn by four gray horses was to convey Gov. Seward to the Geerdenial Hotel. The boat soon shot alongside the ecidents Hotel. The box soon soon bar, when the Mayor, with his party, steppe bard to bid Gov, Seward welcome to San isco. They proceeded to the saloon, where ound the Governor and his party with Judge er, Judge Lake, Dr. Beverly Cole, and several who had ecorted him from Bewittenen who had ecorted him from Be

ance on the balcony, and after being introduced by Mayor McCoppin said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you very much for the magnificent reception you have given me to-night, and if I do not reception you have given me to-night, and if I do not seem to be said that the factor which I have undergone during the last few days. I cannot express to you he said faction which I feel on finding myself after long years of expectation on the distant shores of this and, bounded on one side oy the Pacific and ou the other by the Atlantic. It is suggestive of many reflections. At last, after a struggle of nearly one hundred years, the Republic is composed in peace; that no longer we are to have contentions and civil war among us. It is suggestive, too, of the impregnability of this Republic. Where is the Power that would dare make war on a people whose boundaries are the occas? It is suggestive of usual improvements and showder civilization, to be esteaded from the Mainte States to California, and of hope and prosperity to the human race. But I find that tempted by the novelty of the situation, I am making what you would early in beginning of a speech, and speech making I am opposed to, of thanking you and for your kind reception, I will bid you all good angel.

Prolonged and eathquishatic cheers greeted the

Prolonged and enthusiastic cheers greeted the onclusion of the Governor's address.

Secretary Seward's Second Day in Sur Francisco.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 4.

Yesterday morning Mr. Seward, apparently not a bit the worse of the journey and subsequent receiption on Friday, visited the Bank of California. Business was temporarily suspended, and a large crowd assembled to see the distinguished visitor.

crowd assembled to see the distinguished visitor. In the alternoon the Governor, accompanied by his son Frederick W. Seward and his wife, Mr. Fitch, Mrs. C. W. Farrar, and C. S. Wilson and wife, drove ont to the Cliff Bouse with Capt. Card. Here they were hospitably entertained by Capt. Festor, and Mr. Seward had the gratification of putting into execution his long-cherished design, namely, of gazing on the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Seward, it will be remembered, alluded, in his species on Friday evening at the Occidental Biotel, to the desire which he had for a long time entertained of doing so; so it will be readily understood with whit emotions the great statesman found himself gazing over the vast rolling surface, suggestive to than of so many reflections. Mr. Seward remained for a cansiderable time apparently wrapped in contemplation of the scene before him. The view was indeed beautiful, the day being remarkably fine and a brisk sea breeze blowing in off the surface of the ocean.

Mr. Seward returned to the hotel about half-next 4.

ocean.

Mr. Seward returned to the hotel about half-past 4 o'clock, much pleased with his visit. During the evening the number of callers was very large. He will attend church to-day, we understand, at Bishop Klip's Episcopal Church, corner of California and Stockton streets. Mr. Ralston invited Mr. Seward to be his guest at Belmont to-day, but he declined.

From the Procudence Heruid.

Colfax is energetically at work for the nomination in 1872; Boutwell is making the patronage o
rise effected to his nomination; Judge Chase in
looked to by many Republicans as the country man
looked to by many are making or trying to make ris office tend to his nomination; Judge Chase is looked to by many Republicans as the counting man, and the lesser lights are making or trying to make what headway they can. On all hands it is agreed that Grant as Executive of the nation is a failure. Can he prove such and his administration or his party succeed? We do not care to enlarge; when the sharpest of the Republican papers gives it up so far as their President is concerned, we are quite content to abide the issue of events, well knowing that a retreating, disorganized, disgusted army never won a battle. Grant has not spoken and yet he is found out. He is about buying a farm, it is said, and in so doing he discloses more prescience than over before. He will go out of office—unanimously.

President Grant has engaged a small cottage t Long Branch.
Chief Justice Chase is in Washington.
Gov. Hoffman is rerelizing on the banks of the

George Francis Train will soon visit Newport.

Politicat Gossip.

Gen. Theodore Runyon's friends are pressing him for United States Senator in the place of Cattell The latter's term expires in 1871. Sam Carv positively refused to accept the Lieutenant Governorship which was tendered him as a compromise. He wanted the Governorship or nothing. He got nothing.

theatre on the night of the 20th. It will be a sight to remember and talk over in the future. Bart Smith, of Hamilton county, indignantly withdrew his name as a candidate for Attorney General from the Democratic State [Convention of Obio, as soon as Gen. Rosecrans was nominated for Governor. Smith threatens to bolt the nomination.

The Hon. William Claffin, Chairman of the Naonal Republican Executive Committee, has directed to Secretary of the Committee to recognize the Ex-cutive Committee of the State of Texas chosen by a Houston Convention, which sommated Gen. E. Davis for Governor of that State.

to Mr. B. H. Brewster, or to any of the President's Cabinet.

The Norfolk (Va.), Journal says of the late election: "The enemy is routed; but the articles of peace are not signed. Prudence! caution! silence! If we would gather the fruits of this victory we must evence the wisdom of serpents and the harmlessness of doves. Shout your peans until your throats grow sore—but nothing more! At \*the conveniont season we can reality mistakes, correct abuses, and apportion to every man his due. We are not yet in the Union. While our leaders are settling the terms of peace and receiving the enemy's surrender, it becomes the rank and file to stand by their guns, and in silence await the word of command. An imprudent word now may cost years of trouble."

### The Fatal Prize Fight-Douth of the Mur-From the Watkins (N. Y.) Democrat.

A few weeks ago the papers of this locality contained an account of a prize fight between a couple of men in the town of Covert, which resulted in the death of one of the parties—McGrinw—and escape of the other—Donnetly. We are now cambled to give the sequel. A few days after the death of McGraw, which the office of the couple of the co

# From a London Letter by J. M. Francis to the Troy Times. We listened to the celebrated Spurgeon at his Tabernacle last Sabbath. Six thousand people were

We listened to the celebrated Spurgeon at his Tabernacic last Sabbath. Six thousand people were in attendance. He gave us a good strorg orthodox discourse—so mach as that I may say of it. Spurgeon is an easy extemporancous speaker, possesses the merit of distinct enunciation, and fillustrates his points and enforces his arguments by very apt and sometimes very striking illustrations. He is not dramatic, as I supposed, but rather quiet in his style. There is, however, a magnetism in his manner after all, in his earnest appearance, and I will say, in his bright eye, too, that enchains the attention of his audence. He is by no means so able as Beecher nor so graphic as Chapin, nor yet so logical as one or two preachers of Troy I might name, but he is really a magnetic man, and will always draw large numbers to hear him. In appearance he is rather inclined to portliness, has a large and pleasant countrained, and an expressive and keen eye. He looks to be a much younger man than he is, and is what the ladies we had call quite handsome. His Thoernacie is in the form of an amphitheatre with two rows of galleries around it, and a high pulpit set near the rear. There is no organ in the church: the people of the singing in the old congregational fashion, the pastor reading each verse of the hymn just before it is sung. Is order to obtain seats we went an hour and a half before the beginning of services, and were then just able to squeeze in after paying contributions in advance for the beginning of services.

## SUNBEAMS.

-The proprietors of the Mammoth Cave have fitted up one of its chambers as a ball room, which is to be opened this month with a first-class hop.

-Not long ago a young married lady in Illinois was found dead in her bed, and a Corenea's jury rendered a verdict of "died of convulsions shied by tight-lacing."

-Jean Dollfuss, the great manufacturer of

Mulhouse, France, has deposited 8,000,000 france as a fund for sick and infirm working new, and to edu-

cate poor children. Several little girls at Lowell saved their Fourth of July spending money and got up a fair for a sick soldier, which was held on Wednesday after-

noon and evening, realizing \$82. -Some of the Roman Catholic prelates summoned to Rome for the Œcumenical Council are bo-ginning to arrive. The Patriarch of Jerusalem was there in June.

- Deaths are reported in all parts of the country of children poisoned by eating the ends of ineifer matches. It may relieve parents to know that the ittle dears can be cured by drinking spirits of turpentine.

-The Duke of Newcastle is not so badly off. II he can starve on \$50,000 a year for three years—which is his wife's income—his debts of something over a million will all be paid out of the revenues of -The Tosti collection of engravings which

Thomas G. Appleton has lately presented to the Boston Public Library, has 653 frames and 121 bound volumes and portfolios, the whole containing over 10. -Jamaica, taking the bint from the mother

country, is now asking for disestablishment, an op-portunity for which is offered by the exparation at the close of the present year of the Clergy Act relating to that island. -The English papers complain of the trapeze performances of a child four year sold, who hangs on

the bar by its heels and the back of its head, and amuse the British public. -Mr. T. M. Pomeroy, long a member of Congress from New York, and for one day last March Speaker of the House, has gone late the banking

business as a partner in the house of Wm. H. Sew-ard, Jr., & Co., at Auburn. -Observations by physicians in some parts of Texas show that while the natural growth of the white race has been unimpeded, the colored people

have diminished by mortality and emigration about ten per cent. in four years. -Down on Chloride Flat, says a White Pine paper, there is a miner's cabin built out of chunks of high grade chloride ore, estimated at \$2,000 a ton. The house is 16 feet square, and the rock in its walls, if crushed, would yield about \$75,000. That house

is for sale.

---An English clergyman lately thanked from the pulpit two courageous members of his cougregation who had waited on him to protest-oue against the "rapid utterances" of the reverend gentieman, and the other against his dreary, long ser-mons. So far from being offended at those friendly remonstrances, the preacher expressed his desire to endeavor to profit by them.

The Cuban Benefit at the Academy. The grand entertainment in preparation for the 20th met, at the Academy, for the benefit of the brave patriots of Cuba, promises to be a most brit-liant affair. The programme offers a variety of entertainments to please all tastes, and contains several special features suitable to the occasion. French vandeville, by the artists of the French Opera; ballet by the charming danscuses Diani and Baretta, and corps de ballet; a full orchestra, conducted by Carl Anschutz; a Cuban play, performed by native ainsteurs; a new Cuban patriotic song, composed expressly for the occasion by Henry Tucker; a conert by Miss Filomeno, Mme. La Tuer, Harry Sanderson, and other well-known artists; and the soul-stirring "Marseillaise," sung by Mine. La Tuer in the character of Liberty, assisted by grand chorus, orchestra, and a grand military stage tubleau with a battalion of Cuban volunteers in full uniform! Here surely is enough to satisfy all tastes; and if the pro gramme is rather long, it is interesting and fively enough to carry itself through even a not night without becoming wearisome. Let those was honor bravery struggling against tyranny, as well as those who wish to be moused, crowd the magnificen

# THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

The First Evidence of Freedom in Religious Faith—The Burial of a Protestant Woman Faith-The Burial of a Pr in a Catholic Cemetery. The new Ministry has been formed, and is comesed as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of War-Gen Minister of the Marine - Admiral Topete.

Minister of State-Silvela Minister of the Interior-Sogasta.

Minister of Agriculture-Echegara
Minister of Finance-Ardonez.

Minister of Justice-Zoulia.

Minister of the Colonies-Becerta Protestant faith were interred to-day in the General Cemetery. This is the first case of the burial of a Protestant in the Cemetery, which has occurred up der the recent order of the Alcade permitting and defending such funerals. Nearly two hundred Span

bance. The British Parliament Last Night.

London, July 13.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Sykes in respect to the relations of England with China; admitted that it was the interests of England to strengthen the Central Government of that country, and not to weaken it by gunbon peticy and extravagant demands. He reminded the House that America and other countries had treaty rights with China as well as England.

How the Emperor is Hoodwinking the Paris, July 13.—The Tiers party, deeming the message of the Emperor satisfactory, have withdrawn the proposed interpellation. The liebase today, in commenting on the political reforms promised by the Emperor, thinks that it is impossible to undergains that

The Frent Flood of Paoii, Kansas. The Frent Flood of Paoil, Kunsas.

Leavenworth, July 13.—Only two persons were drowned. The loss of property is very great. Three streams near Paoil rose in a few hours, 34 feet, carrying off houses, mills, fences and everything capable of floating. Paoil looked like an reland in a lake. Two bridges were swept away; hogs sad cattle were drowned, and the crops on the bottom lands suffered severely. The flood subsided on Monday nearly as rapidly as it rose.

# DECENT SPORTING NEWS.

The Aralanta boat crew are practising for the contest with the Hudson River Rowing Association, in October next. The crew is composed of H. S. Truax, stroke; Russeil Withers, second; John Lindssy, third; Leander Waterbury, fourth; Edward Snith, fith; Aiden S. Swan, Sixth; — Leey, coxswain. They will, previous to the race, enallonge the Schaylkill Navy to race on the Schuylkill River, the prize to be a set of colors.

Barney Biglan, a well-known single scull communication to race any one three or five miles for \$500 or \$1,000.

William Long, an oarsman whose record last year was good, wants to race Sinders for \$500.

We have received one or two letters correcting our report of the yeach race on Sunday. The time given was that of the indiges, which we accept us correct. The Velocipes was owned by Cornelius O'Connor and John Driscoll, not by J. Madden as reported. Bouting Notes.

The Bull and Bar. FLYAWAY vs. MARION, -Yesterday the Fly-aways defeated the Marions at Hunter's Point, by 21 to 14.

EAGLE vs. GOTHAM.—The second nines played a fine game of ball at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, the Eagles winning by a score of 35 to 18. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE RED STOCKINGS .-The base ball match between the Olympics of Washington, D. C., and the "Red Stockings" of Community yesterday, resulted in the defeat of the Olympics by a score of 19 to 7.

ATHLETIC VS. EXCELSION. — The Excelsiors made a very creditable exhibition yesterday with the Athletics, considering that it was their first appearance for the senson. The game was hosty consisted, and resulted in a score of 17 to 16, with the Athletics a head.

Mystic Purk Races.